



***Mberu*, a new neurigonine genus from southeastern Brazil (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)**

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Abstract

A new genus of Dolichopodidae with modified wing venation both in males and females is described from the Atlantic Forest in southeastern Brazil, *Mberu pepocatu* **gen. nov.** et **sp. nov.** The species is described and illustrated in detail, including the male and female terminalia. The systematic position of *Mberu* is considered and the genus is assigned to the tribe Coeloglutini of Neurigoninae, possibly closely related to *Coeloglutus* Aldrich and *Neotonnoiria* Robinson.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Neurigoninae, *Mberu*, new genus, Neotropical Region

Introduction

Neurigoninae is a relatively small subfamily of Dolichopodidae (Diptera), with 223 known species distributed in 15 genera. The genus *Neurigona* Rondani includes the bulk of the diversity of the subfamily, comprising alone 154 species (Yang *et al.* 2006; Wang *et al.* 2006, 2007a, 2010). Bickel (1998) provided the following combination of characters to diagnose the subfamily: dorsal postcranium flat, sub-apical to dorsal arista-like stylus, proepisternum with setae, posterior slope of mesonotum flattened, legs elongate and bare of major setae, male tergites 5 and 6 often with ventral modifications, and pedunculate hypopygium with complex appendages. The monophyly of the subfamily seems to be well supported even considering the diversity of the genera on a global scale (Bickel 2009), but authors diverge about the sister-group of the Neurigoninae: Medeterinae (Robinson 1970), Dolichopodinae (Negrobov 1983, with Coeloglutinae and Neurigoninae in a clade), and Enliniinae plus Antyxinae (Wang *et al.* 2007b) have been tentatively indicated as the closest relatives to the subfamily.

The Neotropical Neurigoninae currently include 84 described species in ten genera. They were most recently revised by Naglis (2001a,b, 2002a,b, 2003), who erected five new genera, *Bickelomyia* Naglis, *Macroductylomyia* Naglis, *Paracoeloglutus* Naglis, *Systemoides* Naglis and *Viridigona* Naglis, transferred *Notobothrus* Parent to Peloropeodinae, and questioned the placement of the Afrotropical genus *Tenuopus* Curran in the subfamily. At that time he also assigned the Neotropical genera of the subfamily to the newly proposed tribes Coeloglutini, Dactylomiini and Neurigonini. Naglis (2002a) accepted the Neurigonini as a likely paraphyletic residue with the establishment of Coeloglutini and Dactylomiini. Anyway, further phylogenetic studies considering the remaining, non-Neotropical genera of Neurigoninae are still pending.

The Coeloglutini (*sensu* Naglis 2001a) are exclusively Neotropical in distribution. The tribe currently comprises three monotypic genera: *Coeloglutus* Aldrich (*C. concavus* Aldrich, known from Guatemala to Bolivia), *Neotonnoiria* Robinson (*N. maculipennis* (Van Duzee), known from Costa Rica to Peru and Northern Brazil), and *Paracoeloglutus* Naglis (*P. chilensis* Naglis, known only from Chile).

We here describe a new neurigonine genus, *Mberu* **gen. nov.**, in the tribe Coeloglutini, based on specimens from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The male and female terminalia are described and illustrated in detail, and the systematic position of the genus discussed.